We have heard much of the outrages either perpetrated or anticipated by the action of Congress on the Southern States, but confess our inability to discover in what they consist. When it was originally proposed to give California a Territorial Government, the great obstacle was the attempt to attach the Wilmot proviso. The South would not admit that appendage, but was willing that the admission or rejection of slavery should be left to the decision of the people. Southern views prevailed. The Wilmot proviso was abandoned and the territory was left without a civil government. It was accessible to emigrants from all sections of the Union, and thousands resorted thither from North and South, attracted by the desire of acquiring gold. The increase of population produced a necessity for an organized government, and it was created by the representatives of the people. In this proceeding there was nothing of-fensive, either to the North or South; and had the constitution adopted been silent on the subject of slavery, no complaint would have been uttered by the South. But it prohibited the introduction of slaves, and this act is called injustice to the South; although, in fact, it was voted for by every Southern member of the California Convention, and was in accordance with the principle laid down by Mr. Calhoun and other Southern statesmen. Now disunion is proclaimed unless California be dismembered, and Congress undertake to establish slavery south of the proposed division line. As Southern men we do not participate in the feelings which dictate this course of policy.—Baltimore Clipper.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE .- It is intended (says a late English paper) to have thirty-two steam-vessels constantly employed for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa; one of these vessels being ordered to proceed about the 1st of every month with the mails, and relieve another for the suppression of the slave trade.

The people of Pittsburg are still plagued on account of their freak in having, some time since, elected an eccentric gentleman, who was then in prison for a misdemeaner, to the of The Gazette of Wednesday says: meaner, to the office of Mayor.

"Joseph Barker was arrested yesterday and held to bail before Alderman Steel, in the sum of two thousand dollar, to answer the charge of assault and battery, false imprison-ment, &c. preferred against him by Meeers. Lutton and Shore. after having justified."

LAND SLIDES ON THE MISSISSIPPL.—The State Engineer of Louisiana writes as follows to the New Orleans Delta, under date of the 8th instant:

"Passing the town of Plaquemine, this morning, we saw
a most melancholy spectacle. A large land slide had occurred
nearly in front of the central part of the village, and the inhabitants were busily engaged in removing their furniture and
effects from the houses, or in tearing down and removing the
same—believing, as they had every reason to do, that they
would either soon sink into the river, or be entirely unsafe for
habitation. They were destroying some very good brick on. They were destroying some very good brick

"There has been an unusual amount of caving in the river's banks this season, from the mouth of Red river down as far as the town of Donaldsonville.

"I am at present, in obedience to a requisition of the last

Legislature, busily engaged in repairing the breach made by the last high water in the Grand Levee, in the parish of Pointe Coupée. But while I am thus engaged I labor under the conviction that all my work, as well as the entire levee, will in a few years be precipitated into the river. This whole levee should within a few years be entirely rebuilt, and on a much larger scale than the present one, and much further back from the river. Indeed there is no doubt that the whole line of levee, on the right bank of the river, in the parishes of Points Coupée and West Baton Rouge, will be undermin-ed within a very few years."

THE SURVEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BANKS, by the Committee of the Louisiana Senate, is developing some curious facts. The New Orleans Bulletin gives the result of the examination of the following breaks:

Fortier crevasse, 13½ miles above New Orleans, on the right bank of the river, 300 feet wide, the volume of water 10 feet deep. Sauvé crevasse; this break is well known to our readers; crevasse, opposite Port Hudeon, 2,640 feet wide; volume of water 3½ feet deep. Crevasse on West Baton Rouge, below Fausse river, 10,137 feet of levee washed away; the volume of water is five feet deep. Grand Levee crevesse, at Morganzia, 482 feet long, water 7 feet deep. Swain's crevasse, 2,108 feet long, 5½ feet depth of water. Moreau crevasse, below Red river, 3,960 feet of levee gone, water four feet deep. Raccourci Grand Levee Crevasse, 1,161 feet long, 4½ feet depth of water. The total length of the five fragments of "Fausse river island crevasse" was found to be 4,080 feet, mean depth 5½ feet.

The following account of the Fortier crevases, which we copy from the Bulletin, shows the extent of the devastation consequent upon these breaks :

cousequent upon these breaks:

This crevaese occurred on the 7th of April, 1849. The levee through which it broke was only four feet high, but such was the inefficiency of the means used to close it, that in about twenty days it was abandoned as impracticable. At this time the breach was only 300 feet wide, and at first the waters were discharged into Lake Catabouatche, and thence over the large interior lakes and prairies. From the peninsular character of the country, however, between the high grounds fronting on the river and those on Bayou Lafourche, the waters accumulated upon the interior area to the depth of about four feet, submerging the rear of all the plantations not protected by swamp levees, and destroying a large portion of their growing crops. Some well-informed planters estimated the loss to be upwards of 10,000 hogsheads, but others have even advanced on these figures. "Young plant cane" was killed by hundreds of acres, fences torn away, the plantation cattle driven off to a distance which prevented even inquiry as to where they were, and the comfort and prosperity of scores of plantations utterly destroyed or injured for an entire year. At a distance of forty miles below New Orleans the waters stood against the rear levees of plantations near three feet above the "swamp level." The lands continued submerged until about the 15th of September, though the water had fallen some three feet by the 25th of July, the widening and deepening of the mouth of the crevasse by abrasion seeming to keep up its capacity to discharge its accustomed volume.

We visited in person the crevasse about four days after it broke through, and at a time when it could have been stopped at an outlay of \$3,000. The indifference of the authorities of the parish allowed it to cost the planters over balf a million of dollars, and then compelled the proprietor to build a new and expensive levee through his best sugar fields. The area submerged by this crevasse is estimated at 850 square miles, or 544,000 acres.

LETTER FROM THE HON. HENRY CLAY.

Just before Mr. CLAY left Washington he received a letter from the municipal authorities of Detroit, inviting him, on his return to Kentucky, to visit that city and accept its hospitalities. In his reply, given below, he enumerates some of the difficulties he and those who acted with him had to encounter in adjusting the questions which have recently agitated the country. He says, truly, that the difficulties were augmented by "an amount of ultraism from both sections of the Union" which he had never before seen in the National Councils. nance unnecessary and fruitless agitation will unite, soon die away and disappear:'

dizement, which they think can be more certainly accomplished by re-opening and re-agitating the exciting issues that have recently been settled by Congress. They are the pledged advocates, in advance, of whatever the Convention may recommend, whether it be a dissolution of the Union, the secession of Georgia, the establishment of a Lilliputian Republic with South Carolina, non-intercourse with the North, the repeal of the dead Mexican laws, or any other scheme, however wild and revolutionary.—Savannah Republican.

Washington, Sept. 26, 1850.

Greflenes: I have a high degree of satisfaction in acknowledging the receipt of your favor transmitting resolutions adopted by the Common Council of the city of Detroit, in which, after expressing their patriotic devotion to the Union and their gratification with the settlement by Congress of the vexed questions which have so long agitated the nation, they are pleased to express their approbation of the exertion of those in our National Councils who have contributed to uphold the Confederacy against the attacks of Northern fanatics and Southern disorganizers, and they do me the honor to associate my same with those of the distinguished Senators from Michigan and Massachusetts, as having aided in the preservation of the Union. The Common Council also de me the honor to invite me to visit Detroit, on my return from Washington to Kentucky, and to accept the hospitalities of the WASHINGTON, SEPT. 26, 1850. ington to Kentucky, and to accept the hospitalities of the

ington to Kentucky, and to accept the hospitalities of the city.

I beg to tender to the Common Council an expression of my grateful acknowledgment for the flattering testimonies of their esteem and regard. The adjustment of the questions to which you refer is, I think, a just cause of general gratulation; it was attended with great difficulty, and that difficulty was augmented by an amount of ultraism, from both sections of the Union, which I have never before seen in the National Councils. I think the adjustment would have been effected considerably earlier but for objections which were taken to the form in which it was proposed. Without, however, dwelling upon that, let us all rejoice that it has been accomplished. It was not to be expected that it would every where meet with unanimous acquiescence, no more than it is to be expected that, after a violent storm has ceased, the ocean will instantly become calm and tranquit. There will be ebullitions of discontent and passion in different quarters, emanating from the same cause which obstructed the compromise, but with diminished force. And I sincerely hope and believe that these discontents will find no sympathy with the greatment of the people in any quarter of the Union, and that they will soon die away and disappear.

they will soon die away and disappear.

I should be extremely happy, gentlemen, to accept the invitation which you have so kindly conveyed; but, after an absence of eleven months from my home, I am so anxious again to revisit it that I cannot consent to delay my arrival there by any deviation from the nearest route. I must console my self with the hope that I may yet live to gratify a wish, long entertained, to visit your flourishing city at some future day. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Messrs. LADUE, LEDYARD, and BURL.

More of the Right Spirit .- The call for \$100 towards relieving the slave Starkey, of N. C., resulted in a tender of \$470 on Saturday. A New York merchant put down the first fifty dollars ; a Savannah merchant and slaveholder the second fifty; fifty dollars were then paid by one who would not leave his name at the Journal office, and the rest came in from various quarters. This makes forty-one slaves redeemed in a few months by those who detest the Abolitionists and Disunionists. How much better is all this than the crowns from duty on the coast. The sailing vessels at of gold and honors voted at Cazenovia to confer present on the African station are to be withdrawn renown upon Chaplin. May not the slave ask in as soon as steamers are ready to replace them, vain of the present and the past, "Who is my and no sailing vessels will in future be employed neighbor?"—N. Y. Express.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION .- This Convention promises to be composed of the very first men in the State, and will probably contain more talent than any body of men which has ever convened within its limits. It may be well, after all, that it has been called, as it will enable the true men of Georgia to relieve her from the ridiculous position in which the last Legislature placed her. If such shall happily be the result of its deliberations, no one will hail its action with greater joy than ourselves. All admit that California came into the Union in opposition to the wishes of the Southern people generally; but the question arises, does her ission present a justifiable pretext for dissolving the Union? We think not; and the day will come when men, and Southern men, too, will be surprised that such a thing was ever contemplated. Sanannah Republican.

A SWORD FOR GEN. RILEY .- At the last session of the Legislature of Maryland a resolution was passed directing a sword to be presented to Brig. Gen. Bennet Riley, of the U. S. Army, as a testimonial of his native State's appreciation of his gallant services in the cause of his country. The Sword having been completed, the Baltimore Clipper gives the following description of it:

"The scabbard is heavily gilt and handsomely chased, and pears the following inscription: 'The State of Maryland to her honored son, Brig. Gen. BENNET RILEY, U. S. Army, her honored son, Brig. Gen. Bassas displayed in the late for gallantry, intrepidity, and heroism displayed in the late war with Great Britain, and in the recent brilliant campaign Bestless of the Block war with Great Britain, and in the recent brilliant campaign in Mexico. Presented —, 1850. Battles of the Block House, 1813; Lacall Mill, 1814; Plattsburg, 1814; The Anacries, 1823; Chanteaus Island, Bad Axc, 1832; Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, City of Mexico, 1847.' The hilt of the sword is representative of the Goddess of Liberty standing on the breast of the Mexican Esgle. The blade of the sword is beautifully etched, in a new style. The sword and scabbard were manufactured by Mr. Samuel Jackson; the engraving being done by Col. J. M. Anderson. Accompanying it is a handsome belt, made by Captain R. Lilly, the whole being enclosed in a fine case. Its value is \$500, and it will be presented to Gen. RILEY at an early day."

Mr. VATTEMARE, after a successful second visit of two years to the United States, in the prosecution of his admirable system of literary exchanges, is about to leave Washington for his own country. The immense mass of books in every department of literature which he has forwarded to his great American Repository in the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, will, as will be seen by the annexed letter, be enriched by the largest collection of American newspapers in the world. For this valuable addition he and the French public will be indebted to the kind offices of Mr. BENJANIN P. POORE, of Boston, whose letter below will explain his agency and success in making the collection:

Возтов, Остовия 1, 1850. Sta : Early in the year 1849 I addressed a circular to proprietors and editors of American newspapers, requesting sopy of their journals to be presented to the city of Paris

the metropolis of that generous nation which so nobly aided us in gaining our independence, and which now (through your system) is enriching our libraries.

Wide was the call—universal the response. From the mountains of Maine to the savannahs of Florida; from the busy seaports of the Atlantic to the golden streams of the Pa-cific, journals have been sent. The huge sheet of the cities; the small offspring of the pioneer press; the mouthpieces of poli ical parties, of religious sects, of literature, and of industry, have been received, until the collection has grown from tens to hundreds, and from hundreds to thousands. And, as the people support the press, may I not say that every section of this great nation will thus send a peace-offering of good will to the very heart of chivalric France.

A wish to make this collection complete has delayed its

ransmission, but you may announce it as positively forth-toming before the close of the present year.

The alacrity with which the papers have been sent I attrioute to a desire to serve you, personally. Every American, ir, is conscious of the services you have rendered this Reor, is conscious of the services you have reactive unbic: and, though we may not rear you a monument of narble or of bronze, many a heart is a pantheon bearing the nacription, "To Vattemare—a nation's gratitude."

Wishing you a happy return to your interesting family, form whose pleasant circle your labors have kept you exiled

l am, respectfully, your friend and servant, BEN. PERLEY POORE. Hon. A. VATTENARE,

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Our papers are to the 15th of September, foureen days later than our previous advic

There appears to have been a complete panic in the money market of San Francisco early in September, which resulted in the failure of a number of commercial houses. Among them were Henry M. Naglee, Simmons, Hutchinson & Co., Henry Howison, and Farley, Johnson & Co.

The excitement appears to have nearly or quite ubsided previous to the departure of the steamer, if eliance is to be placed in the articles in the San Francisco papers. In the language of one of them, "confidence was evidently universally restored."
Yet the same paper in another column says:

"We cannot but regard financial matters at the present time as in a very unsettled state, and confidence has been im-paired to a very considerable extent. We must attribute the present pressure in the money market, and the unsettled state of business generally, to the losses arising from the three great fires with which we have been visited, and in the unconquerable spirit of speculation which has been carried on to so van able spirit of speculation which has been carried on to so vast an extent in our community within the past year. Real estate operations have produced a very general embarrassment, and, in the present unsettled state of California affairs, we cannot at all wonder that such has been the case. But we have every hope that this will not last, and that our merchants will recover from the present depression, and rise again triumphant. They must, however, exercise more caution in their operations of all sorts than heretofore, and will doubtless see the necessity of doing business less loosely than has been the custom of the last year."

A letter from Colonel J. A. Razeros to the committee of relief, dated Sacramento City, September 6, furnishes some information relative to the overland immigration. After detailing the measures which he had taken for the relief of hose whom he had met at Carson river, he says :

those whom he had met at Carson river, he says:

"For several days before leaving the station, I sought from every available source information about the numbers and condition of the immigration still behind, the result of which satisfied me that there were about 10,000 on the way this side of Salt Lake and Bear river who had not crossed the Great Desert, at least one-half of whom would be destitute of teams and subsistence before reaching Carson river. About one half of these immigrants were deluded by false reports and led to take a wrong road from Salt Lake, leading around to the south of the lake and uniting with the old road on Humboldt river, about two hundred miles above the sink. The distance by this road is greatly increased, and a desert about ninety miles long has to be crossed.

"Most of the animals on this route perished on the desert, and not unfrequently men, women, and children, sunk un-

and not unfrequently men, women, and children, sunk un-der the hardships of the road, and perished for want of wate-and food. Those who are fortunate enough to get over the deser-will still have to travel near three hundred miles before they will still have to travel near three hundred miles before they reach Carson river, and but few of them will reach this point with any means to purchase subsistence. I was credibly informed that several thousand persons, among them many families, took this road; but up to the time of my leaving Johnson's station only a few of these persons (no families) had passed on their way in, thus leaving room for the fear that much suffering is behind among this body of the immigration.

"At the time of my departure from Johnson's station pro visions were exceedingly scarce among both immigrants and traders, but I met on the road large supplies in the hands of enterprising traders. I think, therefore, the amount of provisions en route to the desert in the hands of traders, and the ount lately sent forward by the active benevolence citizens of California, may be sufficient to supply

immigrants.
"The Carson river road seems to be the only road travelled by immigrants in great numbers, the Truckee route having been abandoned on account of high water and other causes. INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

A letter in the Alta California, dated American bar, Fes ther river, says :

"I have recently learned of a desperate battle that too "I have recently learned of a desperate battle that took place between the miners and Indians several miles above. The Indians having been guilty of many unprovoked outrages and murders, the whites formed a corps of riflemen for their common defence. While seven or eight of the company were out prospecting, they were suddenly attacked by a party of fifty or sixty of the natives, some of whom were armed with pistols, which had been imprudently sold them by the whites. The men stood their ground, and were soon reinforced by the commander (Capt. Sanger) and some others who heard the firing and rushed to their sid. This little band stood their ground for three hours under a terribly hot sun and in a most ground for three hours under a terribly hot sun and in a mos lisadvantageous position, till at last the Indians, hisheartene by their slain, retreated.

Captain Senger was mortally wounded, and three others setts men were dreadfully exasperated by the attack on their friends, and took fearful vengeance, and the deadly rifles of the Kentuckians and Missourians told with terrible effect.'

THE GOLD REGIONS. The Alta Californ's notices the arrival at San Fran

f one of the share-holders of a company on the Yuba. They had completed their dam, and the first day and a half' work, with the use of one quicksilver machine, produced eighty bounds of gold. Yet close by these rich washings other com panies have failed to realize their expenses.

In company with this gentlemen were four others, who were returning homeward with an aggregate fortune of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, the result of their labor on the

Some beautiful specimens from the North Fork of the Feather river had been received at San Francisco. They were brought by three men, who took out nine thousand dollars in thirteen days, when the vein gave out.

The Pacific News says: "We yesterday received intelli-gence from the operations going forward at the Mariposa mines, by which we ascertain that most encouraging prospects exist. The diggers struck a new lead a few days since, which exist. The diggers struck a new lead a tew days since, which promises to be exceedingly rich. One piece of quartz had been taken out which weighed about fifty pounds, from which about six or eight pounds of pure gold were extracted. The first bushel, or one hundred pounds of quartz, taken out yielded about \$2,500 of the genuine ore. The entire machinery for crushing the quartz had arrived, and will be put in operation on Monday next, when we may anticipate the mos flattering results." ering results.

The Marysville Herald says that the miners on Butte Creek at the dry diggings are averaging two ounces each per

A letter from the Mokalumne river, dated August 28, says:

"The miners are doing very well, and are well satisfied with the products of their labor. Some fine specimens have been taken from the bed of the river lately. A party of Kanakas from the Islands have taken out six pieces, gross weight seventeen and a half pounds pure gold. Yesterday three colored men took from a space less than a yard square, eight hundred dollars of fine gold; and of several hundred that are now at work work the best and scinitis. that are now at work upon this bur and vicinity, I know of none that are not realizing over six dollars per day, and many

none that are not realizing over six dollars per day, and many their sixteen dollars.

"Several companies are now at work with quicksilver washers, and yielding eighty to one hundred dollars per day. The water in the river is still quite high, several feet higher than last year at this seasion; it is, however, falling rapidly now. The companies engaged in turning the rivers have about completed their dams and channels, and in the course of a few days will be enabled to work the entire beds, and may find a few of the untold millions. That the bed of this river is rich with ore, is a fact well known. The further, heretofore, that miners have been enabled to get into the river, the richer it has proved; and several companies are and the labor is great, and dangerous to health; and there is dollars. It is hazardous, however. They have to wait for low water, and the labor is great, and dangerous to health; and there

"Our information leads us to believe that there is a very large gold-bearing district yet almost entirely unoccupied, at the head-waters of the Sacramento. The reports from the Trin ty diggings are not extravagant, but show a moderate and very general success among the great numbers who are there working. Gen. Lane and party from Oregon are doing well about forty miles from Reading's ranche. The water in the Sacramento has nearly reached the lowest ebb.

The Stockton Times of September 7, furnishes the follow ng items from the Southern mines : During the week several friends have visited us with spe-

mens taken from different veins in the Southern district One of the most beautiful specimens was shown to us by Mr. Stillwell, its intrinsic value is nearly \$400; the piece is pure gold, of a deep rich yellow color. It was dug by a part in the rich gulch Mokelumne. From the same hole fifty ounds were taken in eight days.

Monnon Gulch.—We are informed by Mr. Jeffrey, who

Monnon Gulcu.—We are informed by Mr. Jeffrey, who has just returned from a tour through the mines, that in his presence, before Colebrook's bowling saloon, a miner washed two pounds of gold from one pan of earth. The lucky individual had three pounds in half an hour.

The race is completed at Piori, and operations are commenced to dam the river. The miners are sanguine, and claims have sold at \$900 cash.

From Pine Crossing the reports are conflicting, a general

the present work, and that a larger co formed if any advantage is to accrue

On Saturday last two miners showed us twenty-four po of gold dust, part of which they had dug during the week preceding at the rate of two pounds per day at the new dig-gings near Murphy's, called Douglas's Flats, on the Stanislaus. The Pacific News notices the reception of a specimen of silver ore from the Southern mines. The lump weighed twelve grains, and on melting nothing was lost in weight. ing it only two grains were lost. It was taken from the region of the Sonorian camp, where a party were engaged

in digging a race for a stream running down from the mountain. The gentleman who brought the ore said that there was an abundance more of it in the same locality. In relation to the mining districts generally, the Pacific News remarks :

"From the mining regions, although the acco ficting, they are generally of an encouraging character. A larger amount of gold will be taken out this season than during any former one, but it will be divided among a much greater number of miners, with perhaps less per man than has marked the past. Large fortunes will not be so frequent, but an abundant yield will result from persevering labor. The quartz rock, perticularly in the Mariposa mines, is yielding a rich return, with an encouraging prospect for a still greater abundance when the machinery for crushing the quartz shall be put into successful operation."

MISCELLANEOUS.

There arrived at San Francisco from the 1st of August to the 13th September, by sea, 5,940 persons, of whom 57 were females. The departures by sea for the same time were

city have given the requisite bonds, and the work is to be comted in eighty days from the time of the com Wm. S. Carman, formerly of New York, died at San Fran

cisco under singular circumstances. The Pacific News of

September 15 furnishes the following particulars:

"About three weeks since, he was riding in the suburbs of the city, and took hold of the twig of a tree, and afterwards, it is supposed, rubbed his face with his hand. A week sub-

it is supposed, rubbed his face with his hand. A week sub-sequently a small fester appeared on his upper lip, and as it continued to swell was treated by the physicians as a boil. In the course of ten days his head and face became swollen to double the natural size, the skin turned black, and his whole appearance was painful in the extreme. Before it was discovered to be poison from the twig the lip had been lanced, which rendered the matter still worse. In this state he lin-gered until yesterday morning, when he died. During the whole time he was sensible, made his will, and otherwise dis-posed of his husiness." posed of his business." Mr. HARPER, from Washington, was shot at the Maripor

nines on the 2d of September, by the accidental discharge of

The foreign miners' tax does not appear to succeed very well as a revenue measure. The Sacramento Transcript

of Yuba and Sutter counties have not been very succes on their tours. We have just seen the deputy collector Yubs, and he speaks very discouragingly of the prospects of turning over much revenue into the State treasury. We are informed that Collector Richardson, of Yuba county, intends

The expedition which sailed in July last to the Kla and Umpqua rivers, has returned to San Francisco. It has been ascertained that the Klamath and Trinity unite, and form the river which discharges its waters into the sea, in letitude 41 34 north, and that there is no river answering to the escription of the Klamath, in 42 26, as laid down in the charts of Fremont and Wilkes.

From this river the expedition visited the Umpqua, which the found to have an opening into the sea, of nearly one mile in width, with some three or four fathoms of water on the bar, and navigable about thirty miles up, when it opens into a rich agricultural district.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1850. Since my residence here, I find that our city papers are illed with flaming articles about the great success of ust on the eve of departure of every steamer to the States The truth is, the game is a desperate one; and those interested in the mines are all anxious to see new-comers, that they may from Maine. Lt. Johnson started the next day with the enextensively over the greater part of the mining country. I have no doubt it is a true narratire, and I trust the publication of it may tend to save some from ruin :

Middle Fork of the American Fork of the

Sacramento River, September 4, 1850.

Your favor of the 1st August has been long in receipt by be, but my hands have been in such a sad plight that I have e to write or to make any use of them whatever. In been unable to write or to make any use of them whatever. In spite of all my care of myself, and in the very teeth of every precaution, the scurvy has taken good bold of my system, and some of its most pestering and annoying consequences are great sores on my hands and fingers. Judging from the propects in this section, I am of opinion that the palmy days of this false "El Dorado" have passed—the mines about here do not yield their anticipated wealth, and the same reports bave heard from other sections. It is with this knowledge that I would not have any friend of mine winter in this country, depending upon precarious contingencies. I may err in this opinion, but I really think that there is to be much want and suffering in California the coming season; already has labor fellen. The man who, last season, could get his \$12 to \$16 a day, will now be glad to get his \$5; and I have seen those who would work for their board. This surely is seen those who would work for their board. This surely is a precursor of some great radical change; and mark you, too, the immigrants keep swarming in from over the plains to swell the number of the needy. The truth of it is, that the mines do not pay the labor bestowed upon them; at the present high rates of the necessaries of life, it takes all that one makes to pay for his food. This is contrary to the well received scriptures of the avaricious—I mean the newspapers. But I wait for time to develop the truth.

Several large undertakings about here have failed. The "Horse Shoe" on this river, where a tunnel had been made through the rock, has been found not to pay the enterprising few who undertook and successfully turned the river from its channel, no gold having been found in that part of the river. On "Big Bar," the company who commenced last April to dig a large race for the water to pass through, have found that their work is not of sufficient capacity. Their labors, therefore, have been of no profit.

labors, therefore, have been of no profit.

You can scarce imagine how dampening it is to those who enter into such enterprises. They invest their whole wealth—i. e., their labor; they even pledge that capital of the future, by running in debt for their board; and when they expect to realize, to find meet reward for the past, it is crush-

place on shares, my health being so shattered as to make it imperative for me to take the greatest care of myself. In addition to the scurry, I have had a low fever. I should have left the mines two weeks ago, but our work was so have left the mines two weeks ago, but our work was so near completion that I determined to "bide" the result. So soon as it settled I shall be compelled to leave the mines, the doctor advising me so. In fact I should leave now. Individual mining is done with. Henceforth, associated capital and large enterprises are to be the means of finding the treasures of this California.

Yours, most truly, B. L. J.

RECLAIMING LAND.-We frequently meet with instances RECLAIMING LAND.—We frequently meet with instances of reclaiming lands that are quite refreshing in these days of speedy and general exhaustion. A gentleman has just brought us a few samples of timethy grass, the heads of which are over nine inches long, and the stalks some four and a half to five feet. The land was purchased by its present owner about three years since, and was then so poor that a crop of coro, then raised upon the ground, was fed off in the field, being too worthless to harvest. Green manuring (crops raised on the ground and turned in) and the ordinary manures of the farm have, in the abort period above indicated, effectually recuscitated this worn-out land.—Am. Agriculturist. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

THOMAS BUTLER KING, Collector of the Custom San Francisco, California. SAMUEL BARNEY, Collector of the Customs, Mor

rey, California.

A. RANDALL, Surveyor of the Customs, San Barbara, California.

THE FUGITIVE BILL.

Judge Story, in his Commentaries on the Contitution, gives an exposition of the intent of the provision for the reclamation of fugitives from service and of the old law of Congress, which is in all respects applicable to the new. He says:

"This clause (the one providing for the recapture of fugitive slaves) was introduced into the constitution solely for the benefit of the slaveholding States, to enable them to rectaim their fugitive slaves who should have escaped into other States where slavery was not tolerated. The want of such a provision under the confederation was felt as a grievous inconvenience by the slaveholding States, since in many States no aid whatever would be allowed to the owners; and sometimes, indeed, they meet with ones, resistences. It is obvious that aid whatever would be allowed to the owners; and sometimes, indeed, they meet with open resistance. It is obvious that these provisions for the arrest and removal of fugitives of both classes contemplate summary ministerial proceedings, and not the ordinary course of judicial investigations, to ascertain whether the complaint be well founded, or the claim of ownership be established beyond all legal controversy. In cases of suspected crimes, the guilt or innocence of the party is to be made out at his trial, and not upon the preliminary inquiry whether he shall be delivered up. All that would seem in such cases to be necessary is, that there should be prima facie evidence before the executive authority to satisfy its judgment that there is probable cause to believe the party guilty, such as, upon an ordinary warrant, would justify his commitment for trial.

for trial.

"And in the cases of fugitive slaves there would seem to be the same necessity of requiring only prima facic proofs of ownership, without putting the party to a formal assertion of his rights by a suit at the common law. Congress appear to have acted upon this opinion, and accordingly, in the statute upon this subject, (that of 1793,) have authorized summary proceedings before a magistrate, upon which he may grant a warrant for removal."

The advices from Oregon are to the 2d September. Gov. GATNES and family had arrived in Oregon city in good health; also Hon. W. R. STRONG, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Gen. B. HAMILTON, Secretary of the Territory. The sloop-of-war Falmouth remained in the Columbia

"From Oregon we have encouraging accounts of pronothern neighbors, and in seturn send them a share of the rich mineral treasures of California."

The Committee of Thirteen of the Virginia Conv. saised to inquire into and report the best method of bringing forward the proposed amendments in and reforms of the Constitution of that State, met on Saturday last, and agreed to report a plan for referring the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial departments to different committees—one of the committees to have exclusively under its consideration the county court system; another, the subject of education; another, the basis of representation, (proposed to be composed of an equal number of delegates from each of the four grand divins of the State ;) another, the Bill of Rights and all matters not especially referred to either of the other committees, and which may include some of the most interesting subjects likely to be brought forward. The report will propose eight committees in all.

CORRECTION. -In Mr. Toomes's Address, published by us on the 19th instant, there is an error which needs correction. Near the bottom of the second column, the newspaper from which we copied the Address makes Mr. Tooms say, speaking of the territorial acquisitions of the United States, In all of our former acquisitions, except Oregon, slavery was expressly prohibited by law when we acquired them." The word prohibited should read protected.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- Accounts from th tire force, and completely broke up all the enemy's villages or camps, and entirely routed the scoundrels, so that no Government aid will be needed at present. He is quite sure that and elear for home. The following letter, just received by the restoration of the Islands by Vice Admiral Thomas, on the heard either an Irish or a Scotch voice among the anemy; me from an old miner, (a gentleman of your city,) I send to

The snipping in the herbor of Honolulu was dressed in flags, signals, and pennants, conspicuous among all which was the Hawsiien flag; a grand dinner was given by "his excellency A. Paki, in his splendid new house," to the King, Queen, the Ministers of State, and "their Excellencies the Governors of the Islands;" the palace was thrown open in the evening, and enlivened by a brilliant assembly, who were addressed by "his Highness Keoni Ana," in behalf of the Trinity on the cast, and from their to show miles. of the King, his majesty being too unwell to make his appearance during the evening; and the whole was closed with a royal collation, the company retiring from the palace at about

NAVAL .- The United States aloop-of-war St. Mary's, Commander Magnuses, bound to the Pacific, dropped down to Hampton Roads on Monday. The following is a list of

S. Young, James S. Biddle, Robert H. Wyman, John J. Walbach; Lieutenant Marines, G. R. Graham; Passed Assistant Surgeon, John S. Abernethy; Assistant Surgeon, Richard H. Tunstall; Master, Thomas G. Corbin; Passed Midshipmen, Jonathan Young, D. A. Forrest, T. A. Forrest, Midshipmen, William H. Ward, Robert M. Caldwell, Augustus Lodge, Benjamin Loyall; Boatswain, George Williams; Carpenter, James Mesde; Commander's Clerk, John Curry, jr.; Purser's Steward, A. W. Hancock; Gunner, Hutchinson; Sailmaker, W. B. Fugett.

The Louisville Courier says: "The railroad from Cleveland to Columbus, Ohio, is being rushed ahead vigorously, and will be entirely completed by the first of next January. It is now finished to Shelby, the half-way station to Columbus and the point of junction with the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad. Clevelanders can now go to Sandusky, Cincinnati, Mt. Vernon, and Newark without getting off

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN .- It appears that Mr. LATARD, the antiquarian, has discovered among the ruins of Nineveh, or the neighborhood, a printing office filled with terra cotta tablets, with inscriptions stamped in. This was robably done with moveable type.

The magnetic telegraph was in actual operation in Spain in 1824, on a line over twenty miles in length, as we saw it escribed some time ago. More recently the papers contain a circumstantial account of a trial trip of a steamboat, which before the whole court. - Savannah Republican.

Mr. Layard's Latest Discoveries .- A few weeks ago we snounced (says the Literary Gazette) Mr. Layard's return from his expedition into the desert, and the rescue of some of his larger antiquities from the mud of the river, and their embarkation for England. We have since, however, received river, the richer it has proved; and several companies are now paying six and eight dollars per day for daily laborers."

From the upper Sacramento we find the following intelligence in the Placer Transcript:

"Our information leads us to believe that there is a very large gold-bearing district yet almost entirely unoccupied, at the head-waters of the Sacramento. The reports from the tion of manifestoes for issuing to the people or their imme-diate rulers—in short, a sort of Assyrian official printing

We believe that no fewer than twenty-five cases are or We believe that no fewer than twenty-nve cases are on their way to England. In the pyramid at Nimroud also a unique statue has been discovered. It is from four to five feet in height, in gypsum, elaborately carved, and very perfect. There is also a high relief of the King, very beautifully executed, standing in an arch eight feet high, and covered with minute inscriptions. Mr. Layard's last communication is dated Akra, July 17, where, we are sorry to say, he has been confined by a severe attack of fever. The inefficient assistance has her received has caused him to over-exert himself, and thus confined by a severe attack of fever. The inefficient assistance he has received has caused him to over-exert himself, and thus he has been stopped awhile on his way to Vae to secure inscriptions. He hopes to pass a great part of the winter in Babylonis, and to return home in the spring. The very important discoveries he is now making render it imperatively necessary that his exertion should not be stayed for want of funds.

Under present arrangements two sets of watchmen nightly patrol the streets of Pittsburg—one engaged by the Mayor and the other by the Committee of the Council. The Journal eays that a truce having been agreed upon they do not mo-lest each other.

TO THE EDITORS.

WASTMORELAND COUNTY, (VA.) OCT. 7, 1850. GENTLEMEN: I am among the number of those in the outh who have cordially approved the compromise of the territorial and slavery questions originally proposed by the Senate Committee of Thirteen, and subsequently the plan of settlement adopted by Congress. Without material variance, the plans were substantially the same. Whilst I condemned much of the spirit manifested by the North, as fanatical and illiberal, and thought they aggravated the strife by unwarranted taunts and ungenerous tenacity of purpose, yet I, or I should rather say we, were willing to accept the terms proposed and ultimately adopted, as a compromise of opposit and obstinate differences of opinion upon vital subjects, as the means of restoring peace and harmony, and preserving our Federal Union. We were moderate and conciliatory in sentiment and in action. We exerted our best efforts to allay excitement and to repress the rising spirit of resistance to the point of the most hostile extremity. We opposed the Nashville Convention, as ill-timed and uncalled for by the exigency of the case, and as tending to foster that feeling of dissatisfaction with the course and temper of the North which was fast hurrying us to the catastrophe of disunion. We saw the crisis that was upon us. We loved the Union, and revered the memory of its founders. We loved the Union for its past blessings and glories, and we valued it for its future benefits, which no political or moral arithmetic can estimate. We took this course firmly, and at the hazard of being thought and charged as disloyal and traitorous to the South. Happily these dangerous questions are settled to the satisfaction of a large majority of the South. Quiet is retored, and good feeling is resuming its sway. The prospect efore us is one to gladden the heart and delight the an tions of every genuine patriot. We could have wished but we are content with the present.

Not least among the questions adjusted, indeed far the mo mportant, is the fugitive slave law. It gives the slave-owner an immediate and efficient redress, as already exemplified in its practical operation.

But, whilst we of the South are thus satisfied with the a lement of these questions, and particularly at the passage of the fugitive slave law, and are rejoicing at the prospe the permanent peace and harmony it is about to bring to the country at large, and are congratulating ourselves upon the part which, as moderate men, peacemakers, and lovers of the Union, we have acted, at the risk of so much obloquy and ensure from a portion of our fellow-citizens of the In relation to matters generally in Oregon the Pacific News is with profound regret, nay, with pain and sorrow, that we observe the manifestation of excitement and opposition dis-played in New York and Massachusetts to the fugitive slave Prom Oregon we have encouraging accounts of pros-perity. New towns are springing up at every accessible point, and a commercial interest being awakened that is highly commendable. The frequency of communication by steam between California and Oregon strongly identifies their inter-ests. We shall receive the lumber and flour from our more greater than their love of peace and friendship? Is their love of the negro greater than their love of the Union? If so, let them avow it, and we shall know where we stand, and when and how to act. They mistake the condition of the slave at the South. They still more mistake or disregard-heartlessly, unfeelingly disregard—the circumstances by which the Southern slave-owner is surrounded. What they think is humanity to the slave may in the result prove the utmost cruelty to that race.

> But, gentlemen, I do not mean to read you a homily upon these topics. What I write is "more in sorrow than in anger." I lament and deprecate the mistaken and infatuated course of our Northern friends. I conceive I have a right to speak to them freely and boldly, and to hold the language of and course of those with whom I acted, have been adverse to barsh and intemperate measures, and in favor of the most liberal compromise. But I tell these brethren, and I warn them solemnly, (and I speak the united language and voice of thousands, thinking and acting as I have done-nay, of every man south of the Potomac, ) that, moderate as we have been, and as averse to collision and enmity, yet we will take secession, nullification, revolution, and hail disunion as a blessing in any shape it can be effected, rather than yield the fugitive slave law, or submit to the injustice and oppression of having our slaves harbored and their peaceable and legal recapture

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. W. L.

THE ARMY IN TEXAS .- So much complaint is made by the Texas papers of the depredations of the Camanches that of the Trinity on the east, and from thirty to eighty miles apart. There is also a line of posts on the Rio Grande from ts mouth to the Paso del Norte, where six companies of dragoons are stationed. These military stations are :

San Antonio de Bexar; Fort Brown, opposite Matamoros; Fort Merrill, on the Nucces river, 50 miles N. W. of Corpus Christi; Fort —, at Corpus Christi; Ringgold Barracks, opposite Camargo; Fort McIntosh, Laredo; Fort Duncan, Eagle Pass; Fort Inge, 90 miles west of San Antonio; Fort Lincoln, on the Rio Seco, 55 miles west of San Antonio; Fort Martin Scott, Texas, 75 miles N.W. of San Antonio; Austin, Texas, headquarters second dragoons; Fort Croghan, 60 miles north of Austin; Fort Gates, 75 N.E of Fort Creghan; Fort Graham, on the Brases, 80 miles N.E. of Fort Gates; Fort Worth, on the W. Fork of Trinity river,

A glance at the map will show that these points are admirably selected. But it cannot be expected that these troops can entirely exclude the wandering robbers. There, as in Florida, the habits of the Indian, and the nature of the country, fight for them. The burnings and the murders on the l'exas frontier are but a repetition of what has occurred in every State, from King Philip's war to Wild Cat's or Billy Bowlegs' last campaign .- New Orleans Crescent.

The police affairs of Pittsburgh are again in confusi arrests of watchmen appointed by the Mayor having been made, on the ground of lack of authority, while, on the other hand, the watchmen appointed by the City Council have been arrested by the Mayor and sent to prison.

E. H. C. GRIFFIN, who was strested in Rochester in September of last year on a charge of robbing the post office in that city, had his trial before the United States Circuit Court last week, and was acquitted.

GREAT DISCOVERY .- The cave recently discovered near Madison, Wisconsin, is supposed to extend under the greater was successful, about three hundred years ago, also in Spain, part of Dove and Iowa counties. An exploring party lately passed five days in examining it. They passed over and among large masses, which proved to be lead ore of fine qualiand a lake, which was explored in a canoe and found to be thirty-seven feet deep.—Economist.

> U. S. FLYING ARTILLERY.-Light Company K, 1st Artillery, consisting of seventy-eight mounted men, commanded by Captain Doubledat, passed through Philadelphia on Monday, en route to Fort McHenry, Baltimore. The battery is composed of four guns. A part of these troops belonged to Gen. Taylor's Battery, in Mexico.

Volcanic Enurrious .- An Oregon paper, dated the 21st March, gives the following account of Volcanic eruptions in

"We are informed by gentlemen that both the mo (St. Helen and Baker) are sending forth volumes of smoke, giving undoubted evidence that their volcanic fires are not yet extinguished. The craters from which the smoke was issuing in St. Helen were two in number, and low down the north and northeast sides; while in Mount Baker, which is a perfect cone, the smoke was issuing in dense masses from the centre of the summit. It is probable that these are the only living volcanoes in Oregon.

NEW JERSET PRACE TRADE.-A statement of the peach trade of the past season has been prepared, from which it appears that there were carried to New York from New Jersey 1,338,500 bushels. Seven steamboats were employed in conveying them. Allowing twenty-five cents per bushel as the average price, the farmers of New Jersey realized the bandsome sum of three hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.